

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

TIMOTHY C. WALKER §
VS. § CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:01cv559
DORA B. ROACH, ET AL §

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Timothy C. Walker, formerly an inmate confined in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division, proceeding *pro se*, filed this civil rights lawsuit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Discussion

After being informed plaintiff had been released from prison, the court entered an order directing plaintiff to furnish the court with financial information so the court could determine whether he should be permitted to continue to proceed with this case on an *in forma pauperis* basis. A copy of the order was sent to plaintiff at 8036 Fall River Road, Dallas, Texas 75228, the address provided to the court by plaintiff. The copy of the order sent to plaintiff was returned to the court as unclaimed, indicating plaintiff is no longer at the address provided. Plaintiff has not furnished the court with a new address.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) authorizes the district court to dismiss an action for want of prosecution *sua sponte* whenever such action is necessary to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases. *Anthony v. Marion County General Hospital*, 617 F.2d 1164, 1167 (5th Cir. 1980). *See also McCullough*

v. Lynaugh, 835 F.2d 1126 (5th Cir. 1988). The orderly and expeditious disposition of lawsuits requires that if a litigant's address changes, he must promptly inform the court of the new address. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has said

It is neither feasible nor legally required that the clerks of the district courts undertake independently to maintain current addresses on all parties to pending actions. It is incumbent upon litigants to inform the court of address changes, for it is manifest that communications between the clerk and the parties or their counsel will be conducted principally by mail. In addition to keeping the clerk informed of any change of address, parties are obliged to make timely status inquiries. Address changes normally would be reflected by those inquiries if made in writing.

Shannon v. State of Louisiana, 1988 WL 54768, No. 87-3951 (E.D. La. May 23, 1988) (quoting *Perkins v. King*, No. 84-3310 (5th Cir. May 19, 1985)); see also *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439 (9th Cir. 1988) (*per curiam*) (*pro se* plaintiff's case dismissed for failure to prosecute when he failed to keep the court apprised of his current address).

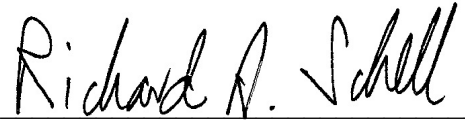
By not providing the court with his correct address, plaintiff has prevented the court from communicating with him and moving this case towards resolution. He has therefore failed to diligently prosecute this case.

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, this case will be dismissed for want of prosecution. A final judgment shall be entered in accordance with this memorandum opinion. If plaintiff wishes to have this case reinstated on the court's active docket, he may do

so by providing the court with a current address within 60 days of the date set forth below.

SIGNED this the 3rd day of August, 2007.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Richard A. Schell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

RICHARD A. SCHELL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE